Yadkin & Catawba Journal.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY LEMUEL BINGHAM, AT SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

VOL. II. NO. 54—[New Series. *TUESDAY, MAY*, 26 1829. WHOLE NO. 234. VOL. V.

TERMS.....The Journal will be afforded to subscribers at $3 a year, or $2 50 in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will e continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

THE WILKESBORO' HOTEL,

IS now open and amply provided for the accommodation of visiters. Its local situation on the valley of the Yadkin, nearly central between the Blue Ridge and the Brushy mountains, is picturesque, healthful and inviting. Add to this, a pure and salubrious atmosphere, excellent water, the agreeable society of a pleasant village, spacious and commodious rooms, an Ice House well filled, and but little would seem wanting to insure the traveller a few weeks repose and enjoyment among the mountains.

The subscriber has been accustomed to this line of business in one of our northern cities; and he assures those disposed to favor him with a call, that no exertion shall be wanting, on his part, to render them comfortable.

The lines of stages from Salem to Knoxville, and from Cheraw to Wilkesboro,' stop at the Hotel, affording an easy access to the above establishment. Fare, five cents per mile—Way passengers six and a quarter cents

G. V. MASSEY.

Wilkesboro,' N. C. May 30. 1828.—84tf.

PHILADELPHIA
Coach Establishment.

THE subscriber, No. 288 and 290 Race Street, between 8th & 9th Streets, Philadelphia, has constantly for sale a great variety

OF COACHES,

Chariotees,

Dearborns, Gigs, Sulkies, &c. &c.

which, with a general assortment of HARNESS, will be sold at the lowest prices. All of which will be warranted as to materials and workmanship.

HENRY HUBER. jr.

Plated Saddlery Warehouse,

NO. 40 North 3d Street, Philadelphia,

—OPPOSITE RIESKELL'S HOTEL—

Where a large and general assortment, comprising everyarticle in the above line, is offered by wholesale as low as can be purchased in this City. Among which are plated, brass, japan'd and tin'd Coach, Gig and Harness Furniture; Worsted, Cotton and Straining Web; Plush; Hog Skins; Oil Cloths for curtains andcarpeting; Steel and Wood Coach and Gig Springs; Saddle and Gig Trees; Stirrups, Bits, &c. &c. Also,

Patent roller STIRRUPS,

A beautiful article and far superior to Spring Stirrups.

H. & F. A. HUBER.

Philadelphia, Jan. 17, 1827.—6mt64

Proposals

For publishing a Geographical Synopsis.

BY P. BARRY.

THIS work is in tabular form and exhibits, at one view, the area in square miles, population, government, religion, state of society, revenue, military strength, seat of government, largest city, river, mountain, with their dimensions; the latitude, minerals, staple productions, with other valuable information of all the modern Geographical divisions of the earth.

It will be published on fine paper, in the neatest manner, and delivered to subscribers at $1 per copy, or 2 00 lined and hung with rollers.

N. B. The approval of several literary gentlemen, who have examined the manuscript, is attached to the subscribing prospectus.

21tf.

Valuable Mills and Land

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold, on Tuesday, the 2d day of June next, on the premises, at a credit of one and two years, the *Mills* and *Land* adjoining on Dutchman's Creek, in Rowan county, known by the name of Douthet's Mills, subject to the widow's right of dower, in the same. The tract of land partly occupied by the mill and pond contains about

One hundred Acres,

and is sold under a Decree of the Court of Equity, for the purpose of making a divison among the numerous heirs of the late proprietor.

SAM'L SILLIMAN, c. M. E.

April 20, 1829.—7t35.

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot on Main Street, in the town of Salisbury, at present occupied by Alexander Boyd. The payments will be made accommodating. Any person wishing to purchase, can apply to the subscriber, living in Salisbury.

S. L. FERRAND.

June, 24, 1828.—87tf.

BLANKS FOR SALE HERE

LAND DEEDS, SHERIFF'S DEEDS,
WARRANTS, WITNESS TICKETS,
ADMINISTRATORS BONDS, &c. &c. &c.

ALMANAC, FOR 1829.

FOR SALE, at this OFFICE, the Farmer's and Planter's ALMANAC, for 1829.

ARE NOW RECEIVING, AT THE

SALISBURY
MEDICAL AND DRUG STORE,

AN extensive and well selected assortment of *Drugs & Medicines*; ALSO, *Paints, Stationery, Perfumery* and the best of *Wines and Liquors*, selected expressly for medical purposes. All of which will be disposed of on advantageous terms, for cash, or on a short credit, to punctual customers.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

☞Particulars hereafter.

May 11, 1829. 32.

Sale of Lands for Taxes.

WILL be sold for cash, at the Court-House in Morganton, on the 4th Monday in July next, the following Tracts of Land, or so much thereof as will pay the *Taxes* for the years specified:—

Persons' Names.	*Acres.*	*Value.*	*Year.*
Saml. Harris's heirs,	440	$300	1827
Lewis Baird's heirs,	1040	$740	1826-7
Daniel Black,	100	$150	1825
Frederick Cimeroe,	350	$350	1826
John Olliver,	50	$50	1825-6
Benjamin Cooper,	200	$150	1826
John Hues,	100	$100	1826
David Hues,	200	$200	1826
Guthridge Garland	150	$150	1826

SAMUEL McD. TATE,
Former Sheriff of Burke.

Morganton, May 10, 1829.....10t242.

Fresh Goods—*Cheap Goods!*

THE subscriber is now receiving and opening at his Store in Salisbury, a large assortment of

SPRING &
Summer Goods,
Hard Ware
AND GROCERIES,

containing almost every article usually found in Stores, bought for cash and selected by himself with care, in Philadelphia and New-York. The public are assured they will find a full supply and as low, for cash, as any in the place, or otherwise on accommodating terms. They are invited to call, examine and judge for themselves.

JOHN MURPHY.

May, 1829.—6t38.

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1829.

Thomas Sharpe, vs. Susannah Sharpe. } *Petition for Divorce.*

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal and Raleigh Register, that the defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-House in Asheville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1829.

ROBERT HENRY, Clk. s. c.

3mt45.....pr. adv. $4.

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1829.

Ann Armstrong, vs. Samuel Armstrong. } *Petition for Divorce.*

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, and Raleigh Register, that the defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-House in Asheville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court, at office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1829.

ROBERT HENRY, Clk. s. c.

3mt45.... pr. adv. $4.

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE

ÆRONAUT,

WILL stand this season in the county of Rowan: at Salisbury, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays; at Concord, on Thurdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. The season will commence the 1st March, and end the 1st Aug. Twelve dollars will be charged for the season, payable by ten dollars before the season expires. ight dollars the leap; and twenty dollars to insure. For Pedigree and description of Æronaut, see hand-bills.

STEPHEN L. FERRAND,
CHARLES L. BOWERS.

Feb. 12, 1829.

N. B. Great care will be taken to give general satisfaction; but we cannot be liable for accidents. Grain will be furnished, at the market price, to mares sent from a distance.

[40t 1 Aug.]

Fayetteville Paper Mill

HIGHEST prices paid in CASH for RAGS, of all descriptions at the Paper Mill in Fayetteville, N. C.—09f.

JOB PRINTING of every description executed at this Office, with neatness and despatch.

BLANK WARRANTS FOR SALE HERE.

POETRY.

STANZAS.——TO ——,

The sun is in the West,
The stars are on the sea,
Each kindly hand I've press'd,
And now farewell to thee!
Our cup of parting's done,
'Tis the darkest I can sip,
And I've pledged them, every one,
With my heart and with my lip;
But I came to thee the last,
That in sadness we might throw
One long look o'er the past
Together—ere I go.

I met thee in my spring,
When my heart was like the fly
That on its airy wing,
Sports the live-long summer by;
I loved thee with the love
Of a wild and burning boy,
Thy being was inwove
With my grief—and with my joy;
Thou wert to me a star
In the silence of the night,
A thing to see from far,
With a tear—and a delight.

The hour of joy is gone,
When man and man depart,
The deep-wrung hand alone
May tell the anguish'd heart;
No tear may stain the eye,
And their parting look must be
Like the stillness in the sky,
Ere the storm has swept the sea;
But when we say farewell
To her we love the best,
One bitter tear may swell
Nor shame the stoutest breast.

I would not that my name
Should ever meet thine ear;
I have smiles for men's acclaim,
For their censure, not a fear;—
Nor would I, when thy home
Looks joyously and bright,
That the thought of me should come
To sadden thy delight;
I would dwell a thing apart
For thy spirit to descry,—
A brightness on thy heart,
A shadow on thine eye.

When the wine cup circles round,
I will quaff it with the rest,
But thy name shall never sound
At the revel of the feast:
But with him who shares my heart,
When the banquet-hall is lone,
In one deep cup, ere we part,
We will pledge thee—lovely one!
Thy name I'll murmur then
With a prayer, if heav'n allow,
To embrace thee once again
As close as I do now.

Beloved one—farewell!
And though no hope be given,
Thy name shall be a spell,
To turn my thoughts to Heaven;
And thy memory to me,
What the dew is to the rose.
It shall come gratefully
In the hour of my repose;
It shall be—what it has been—
A lamp within a tomb—
To burn—though all unseen,
To light—though but a gloom.

When the shade is on thy dwelling,
And the murmur on thine ear,
When the breeze is round the swelling,
And the landscape dark—and drear;
When no lover is beside thee
To flatter—and to smile,
When there be none to guide thee,
And many to beguile,—
When withered is the token,
And all unlink'd the chain,—
With a faith unwarp'd—unbroken,
I may kneel to thee again.

A. Torrence & Co.

ARE now opening an extensive assortment of fashionable *GOODS*. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine them.

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1829.

Andrew Pressly, vs. Eleanor Pressly. } *Petition for Divorce.*

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, and Raleigh Register, that the defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-House in Asheville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court, at office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1829.

ROBERT HENRY, Clk. s. c.

3mt45.....pr. adv. $4.

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1829.

William Roberds vs. Margaret Roberds. } PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal and Raleigh Register, that the defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-House in Asheville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court, at office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1829.

ROBERT HENRY, Clk. s. c.

3mt45.....pr. adv. $4.

Correspondence between Mr. VAN BUREN, Secretary of State, and Mr. SLADE, late a Clerk in that Department.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
April 28, 1829.

SIR: You will please to consider your employment as Clerk in this Department as terminating with the present month. It is left optional with you to continue in it until that period or not; my object in giving you this early notice being merely to render the change resulting from an unpleasant duty on my part, as little disagreeable to you as possible.

With the best wishes for your future welfare, I am your obedient and humble servant,

M. VAN BUREN.

Mr. WM. SLADE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 29, 1829.

SIR: I have received your note of yesterday's date. It announces to me that my employment as a Clerk in your Department will terminate with the present month—assigns as a reason for giving me "this early notice" of it, a desire to render the change resulting from an "unpleasant duty" on your part, as little disagreeable to me as possible, and closes with an expression of your "best wishes for my future welfare."

To the contents of your note, I have given the most attentive consideration, and cannot resist the conviction that justice to myself demands of me more than a silent compliance with its mandate.—To that mandate, indeed, as in duty bound, I submit. But, Sir, your note impliedly calls upon me to submit to something more than a simple decree of exclusion from the public service. It speaks with some emphasis of an "unpleasant duty" on your part, and makes my exclusion the result of that duty.

With the standard by which you estimate your duty, I do not profess, Sir, to be acquainted; but I would hope that I am not mistaken in supposing it to be that which should regulate the conduct of a statesman who would prove himself worthy of *the age*, and of *the country*, in which you live—the standard of *fair, impartial justice*—justice to the public, whose servant you are, and justice to your fellow-servants.

Can I, then, suppose this to be the rule of that "duty" which enjoins my exclusion from the public service, without feeling myself called upon, in submitting to its operation, to submit, at the same time, to the imputation of *incompetency* or *unfaithfulness* in that service? You will, I am sure, hardly allow me to suppose that you could, suddenly, deprive a public servant, who happens to be placed within your power, of the means which might constitute his only reliance for the support of a dependent family, upon any slighter grounds than those I have suggested; or that you would, either expressly, or by implication, charge him with incompetency or unfaithfulness, but upon the most clear and satifactory testimony.

Allow me, then, respectfully, to ask you—where have you found the evidence of my inability to discharge the appropriate duties of my station, or of my unwillingness to perform those duties with fidelity as well to yourself as to the public?

I have been in your Department for more than five years. For a large portion of that time, my situation has been a prominent and highly responsible one, necessarily subjecting the discharge of my official duties, in no slight degree, to public scrutiny, and furnishing the most ample opportunity of detecting whatever might justly expose me to censure. And can I be mistaken, Sir, in supposing that when you entered upon the duties of the Head of this Department, you bestowed some of your first thoughts upon the inquiry, from whom in it you might expect a faithful and efficient co-operation in the discharge of those duties? Have you not asked whether the gentlemen whom you found employed here were "capable, or honest," or "faithful?" And will you allow me to ask, whether, to either of these inquiries, in regard to myself, you have received from any human being a negative answer?

I put these questions, Sir, in sober earnestness; not that I ask, or expect, or desire, a reversal of the sentence of exclusion; but because I have a reputation which I value, and which I would preserve free from the imputation involved in your rule of "duty" with regard to my removal, or rather in the only rule which I have felt myself at liberty to suppose you could adopt.

Duly appreciating the motive of the seasonableness of your communication to me, as well as the polite terms in which it has been made, I beg leave to assure you that your "best wishes" for my future welfare shall, on no occasion, be permitted to exceed the measure of mine for yours.

I am, very respectfully, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. SLADE.

Hon. M. VAN BUREN.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
May 1, 1829.

Mr. Van Buren presents his respects to Mr. Slade, and informs him, in reply to his letter of last evening, that the note addressed by Mr. Van Buren to Mr. Slade, was written to apprise him of Mr. Van Buren's intention to discontinue his services in the Department, without designing to convey the imputation Mr. Slade refers to, or any other, or make any explanations, except so far as related to the time selected for the notice.

Washington, May 5, 1829.

SIR: The note you did me the honor to address to me on the first instant, has been received. Connected with the explicit enquiries in mine of the 20th ultimo, to which it is a reply, I regard it, as I presume you intended I should, as exonerating me from imputation of incompetency or unfaithfulness in the discharge of the duties of the situation from which you have honored me with a removal. Satisfactory, however, as your note is on this point, it, nevertheless, leaves yet unexplained the "*duty*" by which, in your note of dismission, you represent yourself to have been impelled to that act. I am bound to presume, Sir, that you do not use words without meaning; and, in a case which so deeply affects myself, I must be excused if I press the enquiry with some earnestness—what considerations, in the absence of incompetency or unfaithfulness, can exist of sufficient magnitude to dignify with appellation of *duty* the sudden *expulsion* of a public officer from service.

I am aware, Sir, that the principle of *rotation in office* is sometimes alluded to, and, indeed, of late, almost exclusively relied on (since certain other reasons have been found not to bear examination) as justifying the system of proscription of which I have been made a victim. But I can hardly persuade myself that your good sense will allow you to attempt such a justification.

The great principle which lies at the bottom of this subject; but which, unfortunately, seems in the late dispensations of "rewards" and "punishments," to have been quite overlooked, is, that the various offices of the government are instituted, not for the benefit of those who seek for, and obtain them, nor yet for the advantage of those public servants who may be entrusted with the duty of filling them, but *for the benefit of the nation*. That benefit is, beyond all question, best consulted by combining capacity and fidelity, as far as practicable, with experience. This is what is due to *the public*.

But there is something also due to competent and faithful officers—I mean particularly to those, the proper discharge of whose duties necessarily, or most usually, prevents from resorting to any other means of support. Such, Sir, you well know to be the case with the Government of the United States in this City. And you are well aware too, that the salaries allowed to most, if not all of them, are but barely sufficient to furnish in this City a decent support to the incumbents and their families. They have, moreover, by a service of any considerable duration, necessarily rendered a return to former pursuits, or a resort to new employments, extremely difficult, if not impracticable: difficult and impracticable in a degree proportioned to the exclusiveness and fidelity of their devotion to the duties of their stations.

Imagine then, Sir, the condition of such a man, with a family, perhaps a large one, suddenly arrested in his course, with scarce a moment's warning, and coolly told, without condescending to assign a reason for the act, that the Government has no further need of his services—and ask yourself if there is nothing in his case which makes an appeal to your *justice*, as well as to the finer feelings of your nature—I have seen that man—He was my friend—I witnessed the tear starting in his eye—I went with him to his home, and heard him, in the bitterness of indignant anguish, announce to his wife and children that they were "*made beggars!*" * * *

It was your act—yes, Sir, it was *your* act!

But there is no need, I am sure, to spend a moment upon the impropriety of applying the principle of rotation to the cases in question. The hypocrisy, (I would not use the word, if I believed you capable of attempting to justify the removals upon such ground) the hypocrisy, I say, of this plea is altogether apparent when it is perceived that the removals, without an exception thus far in this city, and it is believed with scarce an exception any where, *have been confined, exclusively, to the friends of the late Administration.*

The principle of rotation, to whatever cases it may be applicable, being thus, manifestly, inapplicable to my case, as well as to the most of those in which the power of removal has been exercised, there would seem to remain but one other ground of the "duty" which you have deemed yourself called upon to perform. It is, that I have been a frank and decided friend of the late administration, and as frankly and decidedly opposed to the election of General Jackson; and that my removal has therefore been required by him at your hands. Who has required it of him—who has "instigated" him thus to "punish" me for honestly preferring his illustrious competitor to himself, and as honestly deprecating his election as a "curse to the country," you will, I think, be at no loss to determine when you consider what I will now state.

In the United States Telegraph of the 3d of November last, you will find the following language:

"We know not what line of policy "Gen. Jackson will adopt. We take it "for granted, however, *that he will re-* "*ward his friends and punish his ene-* "*mies.*"

You will remember, I doubt not, the burst of indignation which this declaration of the Impudent Dictator produced through the country, and from many, too, of the friends of General Jackson, who considered him foully slandered by thus imputing to him a willingness to be influenced in his official conduct by vindictive passions, and to become the President of a party, and not of the nation.—In reply to a just animadversion upon its audacity, the Telegraph rises in its tone of impudence, and after declaring that it expected Gen. Jackson to "punish Messrs. Clay, Rush, Southard, "Porter, Wirt," and others, closes by "saying—"We expect him to punish "C. J. Nourse, Slade, Fendall, T. L. "M'Kenny, Handy, and a host of other "subordinate clerks, by appointing as "their superiors, honorable men, who "who will discharge their duty to him "and the public by their immediate re-"moval." And lest the impudent menace should fail of its execution upon the "subordinate libellers," its author takes care directly to remind you of it in his paper of the 19th of March, in the following pregnant language: "The Pres-"ident does not appoint the Clerks or "subordinate officers in any of the De-"partments. But if any Chief of any "Department appoints to office an un-"faithful or unworthy clerk, and refuses "to remove him, *upon the suggestion of* "*the President, the President is vested by* "*the law, with power to remove the head,* "*and place some person who will enforce his* "*views, by removing the obnoxious subordi-*"*nate.*"

Can I, after this, remain in doubt as to the grounds, or the author, of my removal, or the process by which it has been effected? Can I, to be plain, regard you in any other light than as the executioner of the vindictive purpose of General Jackson, excited and directed to its object by the artful malice of this modern Robespierre?

I regret exceedingly, Sir, to be obliged to say that I consider this as a just and true exposition of the "duty" which has impelled you to sacrifice a public officer, against whose capacity or fidelity you have nothing to allege.

Leaving the examination of the "duty" which you have thought proper to make the ground of my removal, and to which you would attach a graver importance, by representing it as "unpleasant" to you, I will, if you please, dwell a few moments on the character and consequences of the system of proscription under which I have been doomed to suffer.

No one, it seems to me, can seriously contemplate this subject for a moment, without a deep and painful conviction of the violence done to the constitution in the first acts of this Administration. I need not point out to you how directly and daringly the right of a "*freedom of speech and of the press*" is assailed by subjecting to censorship every word that may be uttered by a public officer, and visiting upon him the pains and penalties of proscription. I cannot tell you, if I would, how strongly my spirit revolts at this *usurpation* of power. Whether in or out of office, I can never cease to regard myself as invested with all the rights of a *freeman*. For the discharge of my official duties I am responsible indeed to the power that appoints me. But for what I speak or write, I hold myself accountable only to God and the laws of my country. And, Sir, the man, *whoever* he may be, who attempts in any manner, to restrain or control this privilege, is a *Tyrant*. It is a privilege which I claim as my birthright, and which I will never surrender but with my life.

You have heard, Sir, of the "gag law" of '98; and, if I am not mistaken, you have had some knowedge of the visitation of its odium, during the last four or five years, upon an innocent descendant of its reputed author. But, unjust as it was, its severest operation was mercy, compared with the star-chamber system of which I am made a victim. That law defined the offence which it undertook to punish. My offence is undefined and undefinable. That law required the proof of *falsehood* and *malice*, in order to a conviction. Under this system, *truth* and *sincerity* furnish no protection. That, gave the accused the benefit of a public trial, agreeably to the known and established usages of law. Under this, I am tried without a hearing, and doomed to a sentence of no common severity without the privelege allowed the common malefactor, of saying why it should not be pronounced against me!

And may I ask you, Sir, what *crime* I have commited that I should be thus "*punished.*" Is it a crime to have yielded a cordial and honest, and even zealous support to a wise and patriotic Administration? Is it a crime to have withholden the homage of a blind and infatuated devotion from General Jackson? Is it not rather an *outrage* upon the feelings of every freeman in the country, so much as to intimate that he may be in any manner "*punished*" for the free exercise of his opinions?

Was it to have been believed that General Jackson, who, even at the expense of shocking the feelings of three quarters of the nation, charged his excellent predecessor, in his inaugural address, with having "brought the patronage of the Government into conflict with the freedom of elections," should so soon have gone about to wield the whole of that immense patronage upon a principle which aims a fatal blow at that very freedom? Was it to have been believed that, having, in that address, expressly predicated the work of "reform" upon the assumption that the "course of appointment" had "placed or continued power in *unfaithful* or *incompetent* hands," he should have openly disregarded the principle thus laid down by himself, by removing men from office, not only without charging them with unfaithfulness or incompetency, but at the moment of exonerating them from every such imputation? Was it to have been believed that, after commending "diligence" and "talents" and "integrity" as qualifications for office, he should, as if to make an experiment upon the credulity and devotion of his countrymen, instantly blot these words from his address, regard every man as his "enemy" who had dared to oppose his elevation; and make devotion to himself the *sine qua non* of exemption from "punishment" and enjoyment of favor?

Is it possible not to perceive in all this the beginning of the "curse" which *you*, Sir, and many others, *who are now reaping* "*rewards*," *once* considered would result from the elevation of General Jackson to the Chief Magistracy of the country? Does not the very act under which I now suffer (and my case is far from being one of the greatest hardship on the list of proscriptions) furnish one among the many justifications of my opposition to his election? Think you, Sir, that a majority of the people of these United States would have consented to elevate him to the Presidency, had they foreseen the events that are now transpiring? Could they have been made to believe that their faithful servants were to become the victims of a relentless proscription? Could they have imagined that within one short month after the elevation of their favorite, the mask would be thrown off, and the country doomed to suffer the degradation of beholding its Chief Magistrate openly prostituting the power with which the constitution has invested him for the public good, to the "unworthy purpose" of "rewarding his friends and punishing his enemies?"

Pardon me, sir, if I bestow a moment's attention upon another view of this subject. To justify the use which the Administration was making of the power of appointment, it was announced, more than a month ago, by one of the Editors who has since been "rewarded" with a highly lucrative appointment, that "the work (which was represented as 'going *bravely* on') of removing from office the friends of Mr. Adams, and the appointment of the friends of General Jackson, indicates firmness, and obedience to the public will, and *will give permanency* to any Administration. The sentiment thus uttered has been adopted by the leading Administration papers through the country, and is unblushingly acted on by the Administration itself. The point of it is, that this, and every Administration must, and can, only, be sustained upon *party* grounds. It becomes, therefore, no part of its business to inquire how, in the adoption of its measures, it shall best commend itself to the *good sense* and *patriotism* of the country; nor, in its appointments to office, whether the applicants are "capable" or "honest" or "faithful." Recommendations are no longer to turn upon solid merit, as generally esteemed among men in private life. The old fashioned testimonials of the standing of the applicant for his talents, his probity, his integrity, his uprightness, and the purity of his moral character, come to be regarded as of little consequence compared with high wrought descriptions of services rendered to some object of political idolatry. The strengthening of "*the party*" becomes the leading motive in all the operations of the Government, and intemperate partizan zeal the only sure passport to Executive favor.

Under such a course of Administration, how long will it be, sir, before *love of country* will become completely merged and lost in *love of party*?—How long before solid talents, conscientious integrity, and unobtrusive merit, will be forced to retire from the public councils, and from every public employment, and the sacred trust of preserving, protecting and defending the Constitution be committed, in hopeless perpetuity, to the vascillating control of successively victorious and vindictive party leaders?

What can furnish more just ground of alarm for the safety of our institutions, than to find a doctrine openly avowed and acted on, which leads directly to such results as these? Instead of recognising the *People* as the legitimate source of power, it establishes, in effect, *a Government of office holders over the People themselves.* Acting under the strong impulse of hope of "*reward*" or fear of "*punishment,*" the vast array of remote or immediate expectants of, or dependants on, EXECUTIVE FAVOR will be perpetually exerting their utmost influence, to mislead or control the public sentiment,—relying for success, in every political contest, upon trick, chicanery and falsehood, aided by the endlessly diversified operations of PARTY MACHINERY, rather than upon simple, straight forward appeals to the virtue and intelligence and patriotism of the community. The voice of reason will thus cease to be regarded, the suggestions of patriotism be made in vain—and delusion and imposture and violence usurp their undivided empire over the destinies of our country!*****

There is, however, in the midst of the gloom of this portentous period a ray of hope springing even from the "curse" itself. It is, that the virtue and good sense of the People of the United States will be aroused to effort by this early disclosure of the principles and purposes of the men in power, and the daring recklessness with which those principles and purposes are carried into execution.

It is delightful to turn from the contemplation of General Jackson's Administration—*which, thus far, exhibits the strong characteristic features which marked his military career*—to the virtuous, peaceful, prosperous, unpretending Administration of his immediate predecessor—an Administration which, ere this generation passes away, shall receive, as it deserves, the cordial approbation of the great body of the American People.

That Administration, indeed, has been prostrated. The Great and Good Man who stood at the head of it has been driven from the post he occupied, with so much credit to himself and benefit to his country, to the retirement of private life—and you, sir, *know* something of the *means* by which this result has been effected.—But though politically dead, he yet lives in the affectionate confidence of millions; and notwithstanding the attempt of his successor's *Prime Minister*, officially to bring reproach upon his Administration,* the history of that Administration will form one of the brightest pages in the history of the Republic.

And who would not rejoice in being accounted worthy to suffer with such a man, and in such a cause? If I knew that I should be forced to beg my way to the grave, I would rejoice still; for, however long may be this reign of delusion—however unrelenting its persecutions—and however severe and enduring my own sufferings under them, I should yet feel the sustaining consolation that I suffer in a righteous cause.

You have indeed taken from me the office I have held; the immediate consequences of which to myself and to those whom Providence has committed to my protection, I forbear to describe:—but after all, sir, it is but a *little* that you can do. You *cannot* subdue my spirit:—you *cannot* deprive me of the conviction that I have faithfully discharged my duty in the public service;—you *cannot* take from me the consciousness of having acted uprightly and sincerely; nor can you shake the strong confidence I feel when I commit to the care of an overruling Providence my own destiny and that of my beloved country.

I am with great respect, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. SLADE.

Hon. M. VAN BUREN.

* See President Jackson's Inaugural Address, and the last paragraph of the first message of the late Governor of New York to the Legislature of that State.

A number of citizens of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, have had a public meeting, for the laudable purpose of putting down the practice of treating with whiskey, &c. at elections. The following resolutions were adopted, and the members of the association severally subscribed their names to them, binding themselves to conform to their provision.

Whereas, the practice of electioneering is deemed by the undersigned extremely demoralizing, they mutually and solemnly pledge themselves to each other, and to the community at large, not to vote for any person, for any office in this country, who will treat with spirituous liquors, or otherwise, to procure votes. And we further pledge ourselves to use all laudable means to prevent the election of any person or persons that will be guilty, either directly or indirectly, of any such immoral practices.

FOREIGN.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

By the arrival at New Bedford on the 2d inst. of the Whaling brig Dwight, Captain Norton, we have received from our Correspondent the following letter. We have before spoken of the intelligence and respectability of the gentleman whose letters from this quarter of the world we have so frequently published—and take occasion to repeat that the information he furnishes may be implicitly relied upon as correct.

We regret to observe that Colombia is still in a distracted state of civil commotion superadded to her difficulties with Peru. The letter of our correspondent details some recent occurrences not hitherto published, whose character is certainly dark and lowering, but the result of which, it is impossible to foresee.

Balt. Gazette.

Callao Harbour, Jan. 1st, 1829.

"We have no news that is of much moment in this quarter. Our last advices from the North inform us of the defection of two of Bolivar's Generals, Lopes and Obando, whose examples have been followed by the revolt of several regiments, declaring the dictatorship an usurpation—the former General, with the revolted corps, occupies St. Juan de Paste.—The latter has taken up a position on the Rio Bambo.

This intelligence reaching General Flores, he immediately collected his detachments, evacuated Guayaquil, and with his collective forces, took up a line of march for Rio Bambo, with the design of subduing the insurgents. In consequence of these movements General La Mar left his camp at Piura and entering the territory of Colombia, occupied Guayaquil, and threw several battalions into Cuenca. With the main body of his army he is pressing the rear of Flores, with a view of forming a junction with the revolted regiments, when it is expected a general action will take place.

The great discontents which are spreading through Colombia, and which have been increased by the high and equivocal measures of the liberator in assuming the reigns of government, will in all expectation prove a most opportune moment for the incursion of the Peruvian Army. I am afraid the storm is up, which the Liberator will not able to lay, the banks have given way, and defection is spreading with the rapidity of a deluge. But it is greatly to be regretted, that at a crisis so disastrous, an invasion has been resolved on, as the occasion would have been no less favorable for an amicable adjustment of differences. Peace is the undoubted policy of all the South American Governments, they are too much exhausted to prosecute a War. Without an accession of means from extraneous sources, a deep and yawning gulf of insolvency is before them. Conciliation and compromise should have been exhausted on the one side, and on the other, but the die is cast, the election is over, what may be the issue, time alone will reveal. The national antipathies which this war may produce, will doubtless be seen after many days; they are sowing seed that may grow up like an oak, combining in similitude its strength and durability and requiring the blood of distant generations to nourish. The example of those national antipathies is so common that it may be said to be almost a national characteristic; from the earliest ages of pure antiquity, to the vulgar era of modern Europe, all history is full of it. It is a fire that burns without consuming, and in the course of human generations descends from father to son—that these states may prove an exception to the prevalency if this national infirmity, is devoutly to be hoped."

The Philadelphia Bulletin says that the ship *Pennsylvania* now in progress at the navy yard in that city, "has three decks, independent of the spar deck, and is pierced for 160 guns, but will probably carry 200. With her complement of men, which will not be less than 13 or 1400, her gigantic dimensions, rounding stern, and an able commander, she may literally sweep the seas, and woe be to the enemy who attempts to cope with her single handed. There are forty or fifty carpenters at work upon her at present, and our readers may form some idea of the work yet to be executed to render her fit for service, when we inform them that it would take 500 carpenters six months to accomplish all that is necessary. She is built after a model of Mr. Humphreys, naval architect, who was at great pains and expense in visiting the European navy yard, before he adopted the present plan. Mr. James Koen is the architect who has superintended the work generally. In the yard is the enormous ordinance, 42 pounders, for the Pennsylvania, which lies in sullen silence, ready to have its fury roused at the call of the nation. The best bower anchor of the Pennsylvania weighs 10,170 lbs.!"

The end of the Law.—A Canadian paper contains six columns of advertisements of sales by the Sheriffs, concluded with the Coroner's notice of the sale of the Sheriff's goods.

A FEW.—Perhaps no word in the English language is more often used when its precise signification is not understood than the word FEW.—When used by those who are speaking of large sums of money or large bodies of men, it is frequently supposed to mean a number considerably smaller than the whole, tho' that number may be, abstractly considered, quite large. In this sense, the intemperate man drinks but a *few* glasses of rum in a week; the vicious man commits only a *few* crimes; the profane man utters only a *few* oaths; and the bankrupt loses his liberty because he owes only a *few* dollars more than he can pay. Why such a latitudinous construction should be given to so plain and simple a word we cannot conceive especially as its meaning has been formerly defined, by a vote of a legal town meeting assembled, in the heart of this ancient and honorable Commonwealth. As some of our readers may not have heard of this decision, we will relate the occasion and circumstances on which it occurred.

The town of Paxton, in the County of Worcester, according to the goodly custom of our ancestors, some years since settled a Minister; but inasmuch as the town was so small, and withal so poor, that the inhabitants thought they could not afford to pay their "spiritual teacher" a sufficient salary, they agreed that he should have the liberty of being absent 'A FEW' Sabbaths in each year, to make up the deficiency in his compensation, by preaching to some other society. Under this contract the Minister was ordained, and for a time all things went on smoothly.—It was not, however, many weeks before the people found that their Pastor understood the condition in their mutual contract in too extensive a sense, to be for their benefit or pleasure; and that in his estimation a few meant two thirds or three quarters of the whole time, and he was absent accordingly.—A town meeting was consequently called to decide on the true signification, of the phrase "*a few.*" After ample argument and mature deliberation, it was unanimously decided by the town, "thereafter the number *five* should be considered and understood to mean '*a few*,' and that if their Minister should be absent more than five Sabbaths in any one year, the overplus should be deducted from his salary." We hope those who have heretofore been in the habit of using this expression will hereafter keep in mind the above decision, and act accordingly; so that when they promise to meet a friend in a few minutes, or to pay a creditor in a few days, they may, according to precedent, consider a few in no case to mean more than five. *Am. Advocate.*

A few years previous to the French Revolution, a young lady, an orphan, of the age of seventeen, who was very rich, was married to a young man with fortune. They had lived in the most perfect happiness; and it was with the utmost astonishment that their neighbors and friends heard of their intending by mutual agreement, to take advantage of the new law of divorce, by mutual consent; but their surprise was still greater when two or three days after they saw them married to each other again. The reason was, that the young lady's guardians had only consented to the first union upon the conditions that the lady's whole fortune should be secured to her; so that the husband could not engage in any beneficial use of the capital. The marriage was dissolved by the revolutionary law of divorce; and the lady being thereby made mistress of her fortune by being of age, she proved her liberality and affection by making her husband master of her whole property.

Power of the Press.—In the year 1792, the wages of a labouring man were just three half pence per day; and at the same period, the price of a bible fairly written out was £30 sterling. Of course a common labourer in those days, could not have procured a copy of the bible with less than the entire earnings of 13 years! Now a beautiful printed copy of the same book can be purchased with the earnings of one day! Take another view of the same subject. An ordinary clerk cannot make a fair manuscript copy of the bible in less than three months. With a common printing press, work equivalent to printing a copy of the whole tidle can be done in ten minutes; and with a steam press of the most approved construction the work can be done in three minutes.

A hand-cartman by the name of Bogle tumbled from a wharf in Boston on the 29th ult. and was drowned. Another fellow got drunk and laid down where the tide flowed over and drowned him. How soon would the race of drunkards be extinct, if temperate men could be persuaded to remain temperate!

Political Consistency.—The prints throughout the country, which were filled with attacks upon Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, charging them with corruption, because Mr. Clay was active and efficient in securing Mr. Adams' election, are now unreservedly claiming of the President, that his appointments to office should be made principally with reference to the activity and zeal of the applicants in supporting his election. *O! tempora! O! mores!*

The Journal.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1829.

We are authorised to announce GEORGE KLUTTS, Esq. as a candidate to represent Cabarrus county in the Senate of the next Legislature of this State.

The Board of Internal Improvement for this State, at a late meeting, resolved to request the General Government to apply, under its exclusive authority, the $20,000 appropriated by the last Congress for improving the Cape Fear. This determination of the Board is, we think, highly judicious, as we have, at this time, no Engineer of our own to superintend the expenditure, and apply it properly,—the legislature, in its wisdom, having decided that the services of one were unnecessary. Under the direction of a U. S. Enginer, the expenditure, we doubt not, will prove highly important to the commercial and agricultural interests of this State, by effectually removing the obstructions to the navigation of the Cape Fear.

It is stated by *Noah*, who appears to be in the secrets of the government, that Mr. Livingston has been offered the embassy to France, and has declined it. Some of the Jackson editors now express the belief that Mr. Gallatin will receive it. They sneered at Mr. Adams for sending the "*old man*" to England:—we imagine he will be young enough now, and every way qualified, should General Jackson employ him. But the President will hardly appoint *him*—he had the presumption to prefer another for President; and he could scarcely have committed an offence more rank to the "powers that be."

Minister to France.—By Friday's mail, we learn that *William C. Rives*, of Virginia, has received this appointment. Mr. Rives has been a member of Congress for a number of years; and he adds another to the long list of appointments of Members of Congress, who were active partizans of Gen. Jackson, made by the present Administration. On whom should the charge of bargaining, and paying for services, now rest?

The Post-Office Department, through all its 6000 ramifications, is to be Jacksonised. The consequence can be easily seen. Partiality and mismanagement will be rife; and editors, who do not bow the neck and bend the knee, will find that their papers frequently miscarry, and that obstructions, of various kinds, will be thrown in the way of their circulation. We say they may expect this– not, indeed, from honest and upright postmasters, for they will regard the obligations of their *oaths*----but from the dishonest and proffigate, who, there is reason to fear, will, in too many instances, push their way into office, to the exclusion of honest and faithful men now in commission. It is not the least of the merits of the late Administration, that it preserved the sanctuary of the Post-Office inviolate. No postmasters were removed, on account of their political opinions; while in some of the most important offices, such as New-York and Philadelphia, individuals were appointed decidedly opposed to Mr. Adams' re-election. When the Post-Office is made subservient to the views of a party, is prostituted to its exclusive benefit, a vital blow is aimed at our liberties—the freedom of the Press, guaranteed to us by the constitution, which even the present Administration dare not lay unholy hands on openly and above board, is thus indirectly more fatally assailed; and what force could never effect, will thus be secretly and insidiously accomplished, before the people are aware of the danger.

We invite the attention of our readers to the correspondence between Mr. Slade and Mr. Van Buren, published in this week's paper. Mr. Slade wields a powerful pen, and he wields it, in this instance, in the cause of truth, republicanism, & in defence of that freedom of opinion and choice, which is the boast and the birthright of Americans. Those who have honestly exercised it are now *punished*; those who have prostituted it to the base purpose of gain, are *rewarded*; but the triumph of the latter will be but for a little time. The day of retribution will come, and the political intolerance and tyranny which have proscribed and *punished* one half of the free citizens of this Union, merely for the exercise of the most inestimable right of freemen, will be swept from the land as with the besom of destruction.

Fielding Slater, Esq. was on Thursday last re-elected Sheriff of this county for the ensuing year; all the other county offices were likewise continued. There was no opposition to the re-election of any of them.

Col. *W. A. Tharp*, of Wake county, has been appointed Cashier of the Salisbury Branch of the State Bank, in the place of *Junius Sneed*, Esq. resigned. Col. *Tharp* has entered upon the duties of his office.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The Evangelical Lutheran Synod of North-Carolina and adjacent States, pursuant to adjournment, convened in Wythe county Virginia, on the 3d May, 1829.

Of sixteen ministers attached to this ecclesiastical judicatory, ten were present, accompanied with their respective lay delegates. A ministerial delegate also appeared from the Synod of South-Carolina and adjacent States, and was invited to a seat and vote.

The Synod was constituted by singing a hymn, and with an appropriate prayer and address from the Rev. President. The transactions of this body were distinguished by that brotherly love which is so forcibly inculcated in the gospel, and by that unanimity of sentiment which should ever characterize members professing the same religious tenets. During the recesses between the sittings of Synod, several interesting and eloquent sermons were pronounced (both in the German and English language) in the Court-House, and at the church of the resident pastor, about a mile from the town. A large concourse of persons attended through the whole session, and by their kindness and hospitality extended towards the ministers and delegates, and the respectful and deep attention they paid to the ministrations of the Sanctuary, manifested the lively interest they took in the efforts employed to extend the limits of the Lutheran Zion. The parochial reports of the ministers were truly encouraging; and upon the whole there is much reason to believe, that with the extension of its jurisdiction, this Synod is also enlarging its sphere of usefulness.

At this session, two licentiates were ordained to the work of the gospel ministry, and three graduates from the Seminary of Gettysburg, were added to the Synod, to labour under its auspices, in this State. A LUTHERAN.

The ship Caledonia, from Liverpool, arrived at New York, brings London papers of the 3d of April and Liverpool of the 4th.

On the 31st of March, *Mr. Secretary Peel* appeared at the bar of the House of Lords with a message from the House of Commons, praying their concurrence in the Roman Catholic Relief Bill. The bill passed its first reading, with some "*non contents.*" The *Duke of Wellington* moved that the bill be printed, and made the order of the day for the 3d of April. This was objected to, as being precipitate, but was carried without a division.

On the 2d of April the *Lord Chancellor* took his seat on the woolsack, a few minutes before 5 o'clock. The House was much crowded with Members of the other House, Strangers and Ladies. A number of petitions were presented against the bill. The *Duke of Wellington* called for the order of the day on the 2d reading of the Roman Catholic Relief Bill, and the bill being read, proceeded to address the House in a very impressive, argumentative speech, in which he shewed very clearly that nothing short of the present measure could present a *Civil War in Ireland.*

The Duke having taken his seat,

The Archbishop of Canterbury moved as an amendment, "that this bill be read a second time this day six months."

The Archbishop of Armagh, the Bishops of Salisbury and London, the Duke of Richmond, the Earls of Winchelsea, Harewood, and Enniskillen, and the Marquis of Salisbury, spoke in favour of the amendment, and

The Bishop of Oxford, Lord Somers, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and Lord Wicklow, supported the original motion. After a session which lasted until one o'clock of the morning of the 3d, the House, on motion of Lord Eldon, adjourned.

The forty shilling freeholders' disfranchisement bill was to be read a second time in the House of Lords on the 3d, if the progress of the Catholic bill afforded the oportunity.

Some importance is attached, in some of the English papers, to a communication which passed on the 30th March, from the Duke of Wellington to the Duke of Newcastle. The Times observes that Justice Shallow had access once to John of Gaunt in the tilt-yard, as Falstaff stated, but it was only to get his head broke It appears the Duke had intended to go to Windsor at the head of a procession of pedestrians and carriages to present petitions against the Catholic bills; but the King signified his pleasure that the petitions should be transmitted through the Home Secretary.

The London Sun of the 3d, says: "Notwithstanding Lord Eldon's long interview with His Majesty on Saturday, the King continues firm in his opinion of the absolute necessity of the Catholic Relief Bill being passed."

Home made Thunder and Lightning.—A few weeks since, the good people that dwell in the little village of *Triana*, on the banks of the Tennessee, in the county of Madison, and State of Alabama, being much at a loss for the wherewithal to complete a *Church*, resolved on a *Dramatic* effort for the accomplishment of this *pious* purpose. Accordingly, after some deliberation, the tragedy of "*Pizarro*" was selected—Thespians are ever fond of the *Tragic* muse—and suitable preparations were made to *astonish*, *electrify*, and *horrify* the eager delightful multitude that flocked from the village and adjacent country to "a play." For a while, our Thespians were "at fault" about the representation of a *storm* that occurs in a very interesting part of the story. A storm without *thunder* and *lightning* would never do at all. At length a piece of sheet iron and a quantity of powder were obtained, and it was supposed, that beating on one and flashing the other as an accompaniment, would be a "most apt" imitation, and could not fail of producing *effect*. The room was crowded to overflowing—the entertainment proceeded; and the storm in all its grandeur and magnificence came on.—Two of the *corps* were ready at their posts, to manufacture a due portion of thunder and lightning. Rap-rap-rap, went the sheet iron—and it thundered! Flash went the powder—and it lightened! The children were alarmed—the ladies were *really* apprehensive that the flood of rain would burst upon them—while the men swore it was the most "*natural thing*" they had ever seen in their lives. The *effect* was fine! At this critical moment the canister of powder took fire, and in an instant, "Jupiter Tonans" and his coadjutor of the "forked element were blown sky high." The "red right arm" of the "Thunderer" was somewhat lacerated, whilst he, who, but a few minutes before, held the "winged lightning" in his hand, now found himself burnt, and scorched, and singed in a very painful, though not dangerous manner. The sufferers were speedily conveyed home, and their wounds dressed—but during this painful operation, they uttered furious and bitter imprecations against *home made thunder and lightning*. This thing of a flash of lightning slipping out of one's hand, and singing off his eye-lashes, burning his hair, blacking and scorching his face, is without dubity, a very *ugly* business and should be carefully guarded against by all Thespians. *Nashville Gaz.*

Pat-riotism.—A son of Erin who had been dipping deeply into the Bacchanalian bowl, accosted one of his countrymen a few days since in Broad street, with a "how are ye, Jimmy—och! be the pow'rs o' Moll Kelly, do ye know where I'll be after finding an Orangeman this afternoon, that I may *jist bate* out his *thundering brains*?"—"No," replied Jimmy. "Then, Jimmy, me darling jewel! do ye think ye could make me out one *in the course of the afternoon*?"
Boston Bulletin.

Hustings Wit.—The Jackson ticket in this city had two *loaded* cars, a horse, and a *driver*, printed at the head. One of the voters asked a Jackson distributor what the picture meant. Oh, said one of our friends interposing briskly, that's Jackson driving two loads of manure out of the "Augean Stable."
Mass. Daily Journal.

The appointment of Mr. Bives to the Court of France will be unexpected to our readers. Mr. Rives has been a Member of Congress for several years past, and was active among the Jackson Members, during the contest, in promoting the election of General Jackson. Here are two of the grounds on which he has claimed this diplomatic station: First, as a *Member of Congress*, and, Secondly, as a partisan of Gen Jackson. His Congressional efforts *in the House*, have been confined to a few elaborate speeches against Internal Improvements and Domestic Manufactures.

Men who are in the habit of thinking at all, and thinking independently, must lift up their eves with wonder when they recall to memory the abhorrence expressed by Gen. Jackson of the practice of giving to members of Congress public stations, and compare it with the fact that he has given or offered almost every public station of any importance to Members of Congress. His Cabinet is constituted out of these materials. His diplomatic appointments to Great Britain, France, and Colombia, are all of Members of Congress. His offers of other diplomatic stations—to Livingston, Tazewell, and Woodbury—are all to men of the same description. What has he done with his consistency? *Nat. Journal.*

From the Kentucky Commentator.

The Hon. Tho. P. Moore has written a letter to his friend in Frankfort, Ky. and published an extract from it in which he says:—

"As Minister to Colombia, I shall receive no salary until I *actually* enter on the public service; and as the notification of his recall will not reach Gen. Harrison for 3 or 4 months, during which period I will remain in this country, the amount of salary which would accrue in the mean time, will neither be *charged* nor *received* by me. My friends may be assured, that I will not fall into errors, which I have condemned in others.—*I will make no electioneering speeches—will interfere in none of the State Elections*—AND RECEIVE NO PAY while I remain at home engaged in my personal affairs."

[This seems to be very correct and proper—for if *his excellency* remains in this country three or four months, *engaged in personal affairs*, he may never go at all, such is the uncertainty of all future events. This looks well on *paper*, it sounds well *in words* but in *actions*, in *touching the people's money*, the affair happens to stand a little different from what one would suppose from reading this extract. *His Excellency*, "Minister to Colombia," has *realized large sums on account of his mission.* One of his drafts for FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, was negociated *in this town*, [Frankfort] *last week.* That is a *fact*, and worth more than the patriotic professions of a dozen letters.]

From the Hamilton, Ohio, Intelligencer.

THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE.—It will be seen by the act making appropriations for the public buildings, that the friends of Gen. Jackson have obtanied quite as much money, to furnish his House, as was given to Mr. Adams.

Fourteen thonsand dollars for furnishing his house; six thousand three hundred and sixty-one-dollars, for work to be done about the house and enclosures; four thousand dollars for two statues to be placed before his door! twenty-four thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine dollars for a portico or porch—in all, $49,180!! This beats the East Room story all hollow.

We do not mention this subject for the purpose of finding fault with what has been done. Whatever might have been our objections in the first instance to building a splendid palace for the President, yet, as we have built the house, and determined that the President shall live in it, we cannot consistently refuse to furnish it, and provide furniture appropriate to the building. It is matter of amusement, however, if not for serious reflection, to compare the acts for which the last administration were condemned and denounced, with what this administration are doing.

We understand that it has been determined to make great changes in the Northern and Eastern Post Offices, and that numerous applicants have just left the city, with the assurance that their commissions will be sent after them. The changes will not be announced here, and the only channels through which we can receive an intimation of them are the newspapers of the States in which they are made. We shall be glad to see that distant Editors will take the trouble to collect the various removals which may be made in their States, in order that we may see the progress of the reforms which are to be made in the Post Office Department, in order to place it, as Duff Green assured us was the intention of Gen. Jackson, under his own immediate control.
Nat. Journal.

BRITISH DEBT.....We some time since noticed the generous donation of 6*l.* sterling, made by a gentleman in London, towards the reduction of the National Debt. A friend of ours has made a calculation to show how far this sum would go towards its liquidation. The debt is 900,000,000*l.* The average interest paid is said to be about 4¾ per cent.

The interest per ann. is 40,000,000*l.* 0s. 0d.
per day is 109,589*l.* 0s. 10d.
per hour is 4,566*l.* 4s. 2d.
per minute is 76*l.* 0s. 0d.
per second is 1*l.* 5s. 4d.

So that the donation would not pay the interest for five seconds of time—not long enough for the commissioner to write a receipt for the money, but allowing him barely time to say, "please to accept His Majesty's thanks."
Portsmouth Adv.

Shocking Accident.—Last evening about half past 8 o'clock, a number of boys were playing with the Car on the Rail Road, at Chisholm's wharf: several of them got upon the Car, while others put it in motion—one, a lad about 11 or 12 years of age, whose name we understand is "Moore," in endeavouring to jump off, one of his legs were caught between the spokes of a wheel and brought with such force against the beam of the carriage as to entirely sever the leg from the body, a little below the knee. The limb fell on one side of the wheel, and the body of the boy on the other. Assistance was immediately rendered by the neighbours, the leg bound above the knee, and the boy was taken to his parents in a condition that renders his recovery doubtful.

It may be proper to remark, that the Car had been secured by those employed in using it, but the fastening had subsequently been broken by the boys, which gave rise to the melancholy accident.
Charleston Courier.

Some citizens of Trenton, New-Jersey, forcibly prevented the carrier of the U. S. mail from transporting it through that place on Sunday, the 19th ult. Their intention is said to be, to test the constitutional power of the United States to send a mail on the Sabbath through the territory of a State that has recognized in its constitution the sanctity of a seventh part of time. In this view, the prosecution of these citizens will be important, as it will be likely to settle the constitutionality of the general post-office law.

The Boston Centinel of May 2, says:—"We are assured that the President of the United States will visit New England the ensuing summer, if the public business will admit of his absence from the seat of Government." Adopting the rule by which the last Administration was judged, this must be an *electioneering* tour.

Editorial Life...The Editor of the Southern Galaxy, in alluding to the design of a bee-hive placed at the head of a newly issued newspaper, says—"We intend to improve upon this hint, and place at the head of our editorial column, a hornet's nest—not as indicative of the character of the paper, but illustrative of the miseries of the editorial life."

Gout.—The Manchester Guardain recommends, on the declared experience of several gentlemen, the application of raw Uplands Cotton, as a positive relief from severe fits of the gout. The part effected is simply to be covered thickly with the cotton, and it is stated by that, in various instances, all traces of the complaint have been removed by one night's application.

A bill has been proposed in the Legislature of Illinois, providing that any person who shall on the Sabbath, disturb the peace by begging money or any other thing for the support of Missionary Societies, Bible Societies, or Sunday Schools, shall be fined in any sum not more than fifteen dollars, nor less than five dollars.

DIED,

Near Charlotte, on the 11th instant, Mr. WM. PRION, a native of Cornwall, England, aged 35.

Fayetteville Market, May 13.

Cotton, 7½ a 8, bagging, 20 a 24; bacon 5 a 6; candles, mould, 14; coffee, 13 a 16; corn, 45 a 50; flaxseed, 85; lard, 6; lead, 8; shot per bag, 2 50; lime, 2 a 2 50; molasses, 32 a 33; nails, cut, 8 50 a 9, wrought, 18 a 20; oats, 25 a 30; sugar, common 8 75, prime 10; salt, Liverpool, 75 a 80; steel, American, 8 a 9; tobacco, leaf, 3; apple brandy 42 a 42½; whiskey 25 a 27; wheat, $1.

United States Bank Notes 1½ to 1¾ per cent. premium. Cape Fear, ditto.

Charleston Market, May 9.

Cotton, 8 a 10; flour, 6½ a 7; corn. 40 a 44 oats, 35 a 38; whiskey, 25 a 26; N. E. rum 32 a 34; northern gin, 30 a 35; apple brandy, 32; tobacco, 3 a 4; beeswax 20 a 22; tallow, 8 a 9, bacon, 6 a 7; hams, 8 a 8½; lard, 7 a 8; butter. 18 a 20; inferior, 8 a 12; bagging, 20 a 23; salt, Liverpool 35 a 40; T. Island, 48; sugar Mucovado, 8 a 10; St. Croix and Jamaica, 10 a 11; New-Orleans, 8 a 9; loaf 15 a 21; coffee, prime green, 14 a 15; inferior, 12 a 13; molasses, W. India, 28 a 29; N. Orleans, 31 a 32.

Richmond, May 11.—Cotton 8 a 9, coffee 11½ to 17, according to quality; corn 42½ a 45, flour 5 87½ a 6 50, wheat 1.00, apple brandy, 40 a 45, peach do, 90 a 100, whiskey 24 a 25..... North-Carolina Bank Notes, 3 per cent. dis...S. Carolina do. 1½ a 2.....Georgia do. 2½ a 3.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A. TORRENCE & CO.

HAVE now the satisfaction of informing the public, that they have received the balance of their GOODS, and they confidently assert that a better selected assortment of Goods, as it regards style, fashion, or prices, has never been offered in this market; consisting of,

Blk Blue and Olive Clothes,
Do. " Cassimeres,
Lastings and Circassians,
5-4 French Bombazines,
Bombazetts,
Cotton Cassimeres,
Union Drill,
Brown French Drilling,
English mix't Do.
Blk striped Satin,
4-4 mix'd Camblet, (a superior article)
3-4, 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4, Domestic Brown Sheetings,
" " " " do. Bleached,
Superior Cotton Shirtings,
7-8, and 4-4, Bed Tick,
3-4, and 4-4 Apron Checks,
Russia Sheeting and Drillings,
Osnaburghs and Ticklenburghs,
Very fine Irish Linens,
A great variety of Calicoes,
Linen Cambrics,
Long Lawns,
Plain and Tamb'd Book Muslin,
4-4, and 6-4 Figured Leno,
Fine Swiss Muslin,
Jackonet and Mull Muslin,
White bordered Gravats,
Do. " Swiss,
Do. " Italian, (a superior article)
Canton and Nankin Crapes,
Gros De Ete Robes,
Col'd Gros De Nap,
Batisse Dresses,
Italian and China Silks,
Silk Shawls and Hkf's.
White and Black silk Stockings,
Do. " and mix'd Socks.

And all other articles of Dry Goods that are usually in demand in this community.

A complete assortment of Hardware, plated ware and Saddlery; Boots and Shoes; Leghorns; Whips; Canes; Umbrella's; Muff and Spanish Segars;

China, Glass and Earthen ware; An extensive assortment of Groceries, of every description.

—ALSO—

An assortment of
BOLTING CLOTHS.

All of which they offer low, for cash, at wholesale or retail.

Salisbury, May 22, 1829. 54tf.

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1829.

Jacob Raper, vs. Deborah Raper. } *Petition for Divorce.*

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal and Raleigh Register, that the defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-House in Asheville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court, at office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1829.

ROBERT HENRY, Clk. s. c.

3mt45....pr. adv. $4.

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1289.

Asher Lyon, vs. Lucinda Lyon. } PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, and Raleigh Register, that the defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-House in Asheville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court, at office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1829.

ROBERT HENRY, Clk. s. c.

3mt45.....pr. adv. $4.

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1829.

Polly Buckner, vs. Edward Buckner. } PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal and Raleigh Register, that the defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-House in Asheville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court, at office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1829.

ROBERT HENRY, Clk. s. c.

3mt45.....pr. adv. $4.

Fayetteville Paper Mill.

HIGHEST prices paid in CASH for RAGS, of all descriptions at the Paper Mill in Fayetteville, N. C.—09f.

BLANK WARRANTS FOR SALE HERE.

VARIETY.

Mixing together profit and delight.

From the New York Atlas.

THE FIRST AND THE LAST DINNER.

[In the well wrought and highly interesting composition that we here condense from the London Magazine, a correspondent gives a valuable and striking lesson. Thousands who might pass heedlessly over a sober essay designed to inculcate the same reflections, will have them irresistibly impressed on their minds by such a picture as is here spread before them. Its most affecting display, and darkest shades, may all be found in the realities of life :]

Twelve friends, much about the same age, and fixed by their pursuits, their family connexions, and other local interests, as permanent inhabitants of the metropolis, agreed, one day when they were drinking their wine at the Star and Garter at Richmond, to institute an annual dinner among themselves, under the following regulations : That they should dine, alternately, at each other's houses on the *first* and *last* day of the year ; that the *first* bottle of wine uncorked at the *first* dinner, should be recorked and put away, to be drunk by him who should be the *last* of their number : that they should never admit a new member ; that when one died, eleven should meet, and when another died, ten should meet, and so on ; and that, when only one remained, he should, on those two days, dine by himself, and sit the usual hours at his solitary table ; but the *first* time he so dined alone, least it should be the only one, he should then uncork the *first* bottle, and, in the *first* glass, drink to the memory of all who were gone.

There was something original and whimsical in the idea, and it was eagerly embraced. They were all in the prime of life, closely attached by reciprocal friendship, fond of social enjoyments, and looked forward to their future meetings with unalloyed anticipations of pleasure. The only thought, indeed, that could have darkened those anticipations, was one not very likely to intrude itself at this moment—that of the hapless wight who was destined to uncork the first bottle at his lonely repast.

It was high summer when this frolic compact was entered into ; and as their pleasure yacht skimmed along the dark bosom of the Thames, on their return to London, they talked of nothing but their *first* and *last* feasts of ensuing years. Their imaginations ran riot with a thousand gay predictions of festive merriment. They wantoned in conjectures of what changes times would operate ; joked each other upon their appearance when they should meet—some hobbling upon crutches after a severe fit of the gout—others poking about with purblind eyes, which even spectacles could hardly enable to distinguish the alderman's walk in a haunch of venison—some with portly round bellies and tidy little brown wigs, and others decently dressed out in a new suit of mourning, for the death of a great grand daughter or a great grand son.

"As for you, George," exclaimed one twelve, addressing his brother in law, of "I expect I shall see you as dry, withered, and shrunken as an old eel skin, you mere outside of a man !" and he accompanied the words with a hearty slap on the shoulder.

George Fortescue was leaning carelessly over the side of the yacht, laughing the loudest of any, at the conversation which had been carried on.—The sudden manual salutation of his brother in law threw him off his balance, and in a moment he was overboard. They heard the heavy splash of his fall, before they could be said to have seen him fall. The yacht was proceeding swiftly along—but it was instantly stopped.

The utmost consternation now prevailed. It was nearly dark, but Fortescue was known to be an excellent swimmer, and startling as the accident was, they felt certain he would regain the vessel. They could not see him. They listened. They heard the sound of his hands and feet.—They hailed him. An answer was returned, but in a faint gurgling voice, and the exclamation "Oh God !" struck upon their ears. In an instant, two or three, who were expert swimmers, plunged into the river, and swam towards the spot whence the exclamation had proceeded.—One of them was in an arm's length of Fortescue—he saw him—he was struggling and buffeting the water ; before he could be reached, he went down, and his distracted friend beheld the eddying circles of the wave just over the spot where he had sunk. He dived after him and touched the bottom—but the tide must have drifted the body onwards, for it could not be found !

They proceeded to one of the nearest stations where drags were kept, and, having procured the necessary apparatus, they returned to the fatal spot. After the lapse of above an hour, they succeeded in raising the lifeless body of their lost friend. All the usual remedies were employed for restoring suspended animation, but in vain ; and they now pursued the remainder of their course to London, in mournful silence, with the corpse of him who had commenced the day of pleasure with them in the fulness of health, of spirits, and of life ! Amid their severer grief, they could not but reflect how soon one of the joyous twelve had slipped out of the little festive circle !

The months rolled on, and cold December came with all its cheering round of kindly greetings and merry hospitalities ; and with it came a softened recollection of the fate of poor Fortescue ; eleven of the twelve assembled on the last day of the year, and it was impossible not to feel their loss as they sat down to dinner. The very irregularity of the table, five on one side and only four on the other, forced the melancholy event upon their memory.

There are few sorrows so stubborn as to resist the united influence of wine, a circle of select friends, and a season of prospective gaiety.

A decorous sign or two, a few becoming ejaculations, and an instructive observation upon the uncertainty of life, made up the sum of tender posthumous "offerings to the *manes* of poor George Fortescue," as they proceeded to discharge the more important duties for which they had met. By the time the third glass of champaigne had gone round, in addition to sundry potations of fine old hock, and 'capital madeira,' they had ceased to discover any thing so pathetic in the inequality of the two sides of the table, or so melancholy in their crippled number of eleven.

[The rest of the evening passed off very pleasantly in conversation, good humoured enjoyment and conviviality, and it was not till towards 12 o'clock that 'poor George Fortescue' was again remembered.]

They all agreed, at parting, however, that they had never passed such a happy day, congratulated each other upon having instituted so delightful a meeting, and promised to be punctual to their appointment the ensuing evening, when they were to celebrate the new year, whose entrance they had welcomed in bumpers of claret, as the watchman bawled "past twelve o'clock!" beneath the window.

They met accordingly, and their gaiety was without any alloy or drawback. It was only the *first* time of their assembling, after the death of 'poor George Fortescue,' that made the recollection of it painful : for, though but a few hours had intervened, they now took their seats at the table as if eleven had been their original number, and as if all were there that had been ever expected to be there.

It is thus in every thing. The *first* time a man enters a prison—the *first* book an author writes—the *first* painting an artist executes—the *first* battle a General wins—nay, the *first* time a rogue is hanged—(for a rotten rope may provide a second performance, even of that ceremony, with all its singleness of character)—differ inconceivably from their *first* repetition. There is a charm, a spell, a novelty, a freshness, a delight inseparable from the *first* experience, (hanging always excepted, be it remembered,) which no art or circumstance can impart to the *second*. And it is the same in all the darker traits of life. There is a degree of poignancy and anguish in the *first* assaults of sorrow, which is never found afterwards. In every case, it is simply that the *first* fine edge of our feelings has been taken off, and that it can never be restored.

Several years had elapsed, and our eleven friends kept up their double anniversaries, as they might aptly enough be called, with scarcely any perceptible change. But, alas ! there came one dinner at last, which was darkened by a calamity they never expected to witness, for on that very day their friend, companion, brother almost, was hanged ! Yes ! Stephen Rowland, the wit, the oracle, the life of their little circle, had, on the morning of that day, forfeited his life upon a public scaffold, for having made one single stroke of his pen in a wrong place. In other words, a bill of exchange which passed into his hands for £700 passed out of it for £1700 ; he having drawn the important little prefix to the hundreds, and the bill being paid at the banker's without examining the words of it. The forgery was discovered—brought home to Rowland—and though the greatest interest was used to obtain a remission of the fatal penalty, poor Stephen Rowland was hanged. Every body pitied him : and nobody could tell why he did it. He was not poor ; he was not a gambler ; he was not a speculator ; but phrenology settled it. The organ of *acquisitiveness* was discovered in his head, after his execution, as large as a pigeon's egg. He could not help it.

It would be injustice to the ten to say, that even wine, friendship, and a merry season, could dispel the gloom which pervaded this dinner. It was agreed beforehand that they should not allude to the distressing and melancholy theme : and having thus interdicted the only thing which really occupied all their thoughts, the natural consequence was, that silent contemplation took the place of dismal discourse ; and they separated long before midnight.

* * * * Some fifteen years had glided away since the fate of poor Rowland, and the ten remained ; but the stealing hand of time had written sundry changes in most legible characters. Raven locks had become grizzled—two or three heads had not as many locks altogether as may be reckoned in a walk of half a mile along the Regent's Canal—one was actually covered with a brown wig—the crow's feet were visible in the corner of the eye—good old port and warm madeira carried it against hock, claret, red burgundy, and champaigne—stews, hashes, and ragouts, grew into favour—crusts were rarely called for to relish the cheese after dinner—conversation was less boisterous, and it turned chiefly upon politics and the state of the funds, or the value of landed property—apologies were made for coming in thick shoes and warm stockings—the doors and windows were more carefully provided with list and sand bags—the fire more in request, and a quiet game of whist filled up the hours that were wont to be devoted to drinking, singing, and riotous merriment. Two rubbers, a cup of coffee, and at home by eleven o'clock, was the usual cry, when the fifth or sixth glass had gone round after the removal of the cloth. At parting, too, there was now a long ceremony in the hall buttoning up great coats, tying on woollen comforters, fixing silk handkerchiefs over the mouth and up to the ears, and grasping sturdy walking canes, to support unsteady feet.

Their fiftieth anniversary came, and death had indeed been busy. One had been killed by the overturning of the mail, in which he had taken his place in order to be present at the dinner, having purchased an estate in Monmouthshire, and retired thither with his family. Another had undergone the terrific operation for the stone, and expired beneath the knife—a third had yielded up a broken spirit two years after the loss of an only surviving and beloved daughter—a fourth was carried off in a few days by a *cholera morbus*—a fifth had breathed his last the very morning he obtained a judgment in his favour by the Lord Chancellor, which had cost him his last shilling nearly to get, and which, after a litigation of 18 years, declared him the rightful possessor of ten thousand a year—ten minutes afterwards he was no more. A sixth had perished by the hand of a midnight assassin, who broke into his house for plunder, and sacrificed the owner of it, as he grasped convulsively a bundle of Exchequer bills, which the robber was drawing from beneath his pillow, where he knew they were every night placed for better security.

Four little old men, of withered appearance and decrepit walk, with cracked voices, and dim, rayless eyes, sat down, by the mercy of Heaven, (as they themselves tremulously declared,) to celebrate for the fiftieth time, the first day of the year ; to observe the frolic compact, which, half a century before, they had entered into at the Star and Garter at Richmond ! Eight were in their graves ! Yet they chirped cheerily over their glass, though they could scarcely carry it to their lips, if more than half full ; and cracked their jokes, though they articulated their words with difficulty, and heard each other with still greater difficulty. They mumbled, they chattered, they laughed, (if a sort of strangled wheezing might be called a laugh ;) and when the wines sent their icy blood in warmer pulse through their veins, they talked of their past as it were but a yesterday that had slipped by them—and their future, as if it were a busy century that lay before them.

They were just the number for a quiet rubber of whist ; and for three successive years they sat down to one. The fourth came, and then their rubber was played with an open dummy ; a fifth, and whist was no longer practicable ; *two* could play only at cribbage, cribbage was the game. But it was little more than the mockery of play. Their palsied hands could hardly hold, or their fading sight distinguish, the cards, while their torpid faculties made them doze between each deal.

At length came the LAST dinner ; and the survivor of the twelve, upon whose head four score & ten winters had showered their snow, ate his solitary meal. It so chanced that it was in his house, and at his table, they had celebrated the first. In his cellar, too, had remained, for eight and fifty years, the bottle they had then uncorked, re-corked, and which he was that day to uncork again. It stood beside him. With a feeble and reluctant grasp he took the "frail memorial" of a youthful vow ; and for a moment memory was faithful to her office. She threw open the long vista of buried years ; and his heart travelled through them all : Their lusty and blithesome spring,—their bright and fervid summer,—their ripe and temperate autumn—their chill, but not too frozen winter. He saw, as in a mirror, how one by one the laughing compainons of that merry hour, at Richmond, had dropped into eternity. He felt all the loneliness of his condition, (for he had eschewed marriage, and in the veins of no living creature ran a drop of blood, whose source was in his own :) and as he drained the glass which he had filled, "to the memory of those who were gone," the tears slowly trickled down the deep furrows of his aged face.

He had thus fulfilled one part of his vow, and he prepared himself to discharge the other, by sitting the usual number of hours at his desolate table. With a heavy heart he resigned himself to the gloom of his own thoughts—a lethargic sleep stole over him—his head fell upon his bosom—confused images crowded into his mind—he babbled to himself—was silent—and when his servant entered the room, alarmed by a noise which he heard, he found his master stretched upon the carpet at the foot of the easy chair, out of which he had slipped in an apoplectic fit. He never spoke again, nor once opened his eyes, though the vital spark was not extinct till the following day. And this was the LAST DINNER !

M.

Torture of the Inquisition.—The following was among the modes of torture adopted, by the Inquisition in Spain, as late as 1820. The condemned was laid upon a table. Above him was suspended a pendulum, having a sharp edge, and so constructed as to become longer by every movement. The unhappy victim was thus made to see the instrument of his torture swinging to and fro and every moment feeling its edge cutting deeper and deeper until all sense of feeling became extingished !

Ins and Outs.—The following from the Philadelphia Advertiser, was written with peculiar reference to what has lately been passing before our eyes, and what may be yet expected ; but we apprehend that its appropriateness would never have been doubted in any age or country, since politics became a trade. *Boston Courier.*

Friend Jotham, didst thou never see,
When thou hast been in Washing-*town*,
A set of jolly Hackney Coachmen
Driving people up and down ?
And, Jotham, didst thou never mind
The children, as these hacks pass'd by,
How some would run and get behind,
And those who could not reach would cry,
Ho, Coachmen, cut behind ?

But then you see the trick on't, man,
For soon as ever these dismount,
Then t'other side will straight jump on,
For all they kick'd up such a route.
Now this, I guess 's the very case
With some queer children six feet high—
They wish to gain each gainful place—
And dun the people with the cry,
Of—Cut, cut, cut behind !

Bigotry.—In all persuasions, the bigots are persecutors ; the men of a warm and reasonable piety are favorers of toleration, because bigots not taking the pains to be acquainted with the grounds of their adversaries' tenets, conceive them to be so absurd and monstrous that no man of sense can give into them in good earnest. This is a very general principle in all religious differences, and it is the cornerstone of all persecution.

It was recently ascertained, beyond a doubt, in Paris, that the original picture painted by Raphael, of *Christ and the Disciple*, valued at twenty thousand pounds sterling, had been actually cut out of the frame in the Louvre, and a modern copy substituted for it. This event excited the liveliest interest among the artists and amateurs. It was generally believed that the orignal had been carried to England.

Conceit and ignorance are a most unhappy composition ; for none are so invincible as the half-witted, who know just enough to excite their pride, but not so much as to cure their ignorance.

NATURE.

The scheme and fabric of Nature form the most comprehensive and interesting object of human inquiry—one which addresses itself equally to our feelings, our necessities, and our understandings—one whose importance must increase with the increasing wants of social life, and whose magnitude can never be felt until one attempt to circumscribe it. To unfold in its real amplitude the Science of Nature, is a task beyond the power of the most gifted of the human race. Portions of this great system may be explored, fragment may be examined, connexions between its branches may be traced, affinities between its members may be discovered. We may be amused by the beauty of its decorations, instructed by the wisdom of its arrangements, astonished by the variety of its resources, but we shall constantly feel that the materials of this science are exhaustless, and its extent interminable.

What is there that will not be included in the History of Nature ? The earth on which we tread, the air we breathe, the waters around the earth, the material forms that inhabit this surface, the mind of man, with all its magical illusions and all its inherent energy, the planets that move around our system, the firmament of heaven. The smallest of the invisible atoms which float around our globe, and the most majestic of the orbs that roll through the immeasurable field of space—all are parts of one system, productions of one power, creations of one intellect, the offspring of Him, by whom all that is inert or inorganic in creation was formed, and from whom all that have life derive their being.

Of this immense system, all that we can examine, this little globe that we inherit, is full of animation, and crowded with forms organized, glowing with life and generally sentient. No space is unoccupied—the exposed surface of the rocks is encrusted with living substances : plants occupy the bark and decaying limbs of other plants ; animals live on the surface, and in the bodies of other animals ; inhabitants are fashioned and adapted to equatorial heats and polar ice—air, earth, and ocean teem with life—and if to other worlds the same proportion of life and of enjoyment has been distributed which has been allotted to ours : if creative benevolence has equally filled every other planet of every other system, nay, even the suns themselves, with beings organized, animated and intelligent ; how countless must be the generations of the living ? what voices which we cannot hear, what languages that we cannot understand, what multitudes that we cannot see, may, as they roll along the stream of time, be employed hourly, daily, and forever, in choral songs of praise, hymning their great Creator.

And when in this almost prodigal waste of life, we perceive, that every being, from the puny insect which flutters in the evening ray, from the lichen which the eye can scarcely distinguish on the mouldering rock, from the fungus that springs up and reanimates the mass of dead and decomposing substances ; that every living form possesses a structure as perfect in its sphere, an organization sometimes as complex, always as truly & completely adapted to its purposes and modes of existence, as that of the most perfect animals ; when we discover them all to be governed by laws as definite, as immutable as those which regulate the planetary movements, great must be our admiration of the wisdom which has arranged, and the power which has perfected this stupendous fabric.

Nor does creation here cease. There are beyond the limits of our system, beyond the visible forms of matter, other principles, other powers, higher order of beings, an immaterial world which we cannot comprehend ; yet however inscrutible to us, this spiritual world must be giuded by its own unerring laws and the harmonious order which reigns in all that we can see and understand, ascending through the series of immortal and invisible existence, must govern even the powers and dominions, the seraphim and cherubim that surround the throne of God himself. Such are the views, such the high and lofty themes which the fabric of nature will present; which must be embraced in an extended survey of creation.

Southern Review.

An old man of 102 years of age, has published in the Netherlands a small but curious work, entitled, "Respecting the Perfection and Happiness of the Married State." He quotes his own case in support of his doctrines. This defender of marriage, was born in 1727, and was thrice married namely at the age of 24, of 30 and of 50 years. The number of his descendants amounts to 127.